roce als only from that Father of Spring and true, but then, be much have made Man com whence we are called the firming of otherwise, and so there him notify

at least to demy 8t do this fo long till at Quest 1. W Hat kind of Being the Souls of Abortive Infants are -Whether they have any more than a Vegetative Soul, -Since as foon as the Breath has left an Animal tis granted the Soul is fled, & e contra it seems, before a Crea ture breaths it is not present. Adam was but a Lump of Matter before he Breathed, God Breathing into his Nostrils the Breath of Lite, before he became a Living Soul. Without Breath there cannot be Life, & where there never was Life how can there be a Soul? that Embryos Breath not is demonstrable. If it be faid, in Apoplexies &c. there's Life, but no Breath, it's as easily answered, that 'tis a mistake, for there is Breath, tho' fo Languid as not to be difcern'd. Answ. We have discoursed largely on several Questions of this Nature, in one of

thus free, it's impossible any proposition can be

our Mercuries not long fince published, which we defire the Querift to confider, tho' we won't wholly refer him to what has been already said. But whether that or this, or both thould fail of giving entire Satisfaction, the best is, that neither our Religion, nor so much as Philosophy does depend on things of this nice Nature. Both Reason and Revelation tell us that Man is made up of Soul as well as Body, and that this Soul must be Immortal, and Phi-Woophy, and even common fense fatisfy us, that Man begets a Man, that is, so disposes the matter that wherever there's a true Generation the Soul is United to it : Tho' no wonder if there be some difficulties in explaining the How and the When - and should there be something, which neither Philosophers nor Divines cou'd certainly antwer, as to the manner of the Souls Operation in the Body, before the Birth of the Infant, (indeed we may add atterward too) twou'd be no great wonder, fince even the manner of Generation it felf, wherein there have been so many millions of Experiments made in all Ages, is yet fo much in the dark, and even the Owarium which is now taken for granted by most Anatomists, with Keckringius, is yet as politively deny'd by others-and fince there are fo many different Opinions on this head, and that too, most often grounded on almost equally probable arguments. To come now to the prefent difficulty. The Souls of Abortives, whereever there's a real Conception, must be of the fame Nature with the Souls of those Infants which are born alive, for the Abortion is but an accidental difference : But thefe have a Rational Soul, therefore so must the others. If they have the same foul before they are born, which they have afterwards, it must be Rational - for that we have Rational Souls is prov'd as plainly as that we have Life by the indubitable effects thereof, and those Souls Spiritual too, for nothing but what is Spiritual can properly reason. Now if we have Rational Souls

after we are Born, (which none can deny without calling himfelf Brute, whether he will or no) we think the confequent is eafily prove that we must have such before . For this Rational Soul must be infus d, (generated it can't be) either before the Birth, or in the Birth, or after it; not after it, which we suppose none will affert, for then the Infant wou'd not be of the same Species with its Parents: Not in the Birth, for undoubtedly its Species was determin'd before twas Born. Now to the Objection, which shoots beyond the mark, and therefore does no injury, (tho' we shall anon find it gives good aim to find out the Truth.) "That Infants before Birth feem to have only Vegetative Souls, because as soon as the Breath has left an Animal, the Soul is fled, therefore before a Creature breaths, how can it be prefent, &c. We answer first, there are other Properties of Animals befides Breathing. to instance in Sensation & Locomotion: This Infantshave before they are Born, as none deny, not only suddenly starting, & feeling either Joy; or Pain, but tentibly moving themselves, nay turning them from fide to fide, in their little Bed, and changing their Posture for greater eafe. Now if they have these two Incommunicable Properties of Animals, we may well conclude they have the third, or something at least that's aquivalent to it, tho we should not beable distinctly to assign it, which yet we think we can do: In order to which we must inquire into the Reason of Respiration, which we are inclin'd to think is not to much, if at all, as your Old Folk, used to tell us,ad Refrigerium Pulmonum, to fan or cool the Lungs, as to (well and distend the small Branches of the Wind pipe, by the Air taken in, that the Blood which out of the right Ventricle of the Heart, is propell'd into the Lungs may pals into the Left, it being from thence that the Ramifications of the Arterial Vein, thro which the Blood must pass, are compress'd, and the Blood there inclos'd protruded into the Branches of the Venal Arrery. Now instead of this, all Animals while they are in the Womb have peculiar ductus's, by which the Blood passes into the Aorea without paffing into the Lungs,which is aquivalent to respiration As for Adams the case is not the same with him, and Infants as to altual Breathing Belides there must be fornething Metaphorical necessarily granted in that Expression. "God Breathed into him the "Breath of Life. Nothing but an Animal properly Breaths, but it's expressed according to our capacity, however, 'tis certain that fomething Divine must be intended by that which is called the Breath of the Almighty, which he's not faid to have Breathed into any other sensible Creature but Adam, tho' they had all the same Animal Tife, - and what else can be meant thereby but a Ray of the Divinity,

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a Spiritual Substance, a Rational Soul, which proceeds only from that Father of Spirits, and from whence we are called the Offspring of God.

But we have somewhat more to add on this Head. If there may be even an Animal principle in Man, when either not sensible, or but weakly so, why may there not? nay why not much rather, be a Rational too? since this latter is much more subtle, and only acts by impress de Species as to any outward Operation? Further, there may be a Principle, or Power of Reason, as well as there is of speech in an Insant, before it be reduc'd into Act, which may for a while be hindred by the Inability of the external Organs—but none will say, without expecting to be laugh'd at for his pains, that there's any such Power or Principle in Vegetables or meerly Sensibles.

Quest. 2. Since we are taught to believe that God is Impartial in his Benefits, and that all Men upon the Face of the Earth are equally dear unto him, in his desire of their Salvation, and since most certainly there is but one true way of Worship that can please him, how will you prove to me by Reason that the Scripture is his Word, when we see how many and different Interpretations it suffers, whereas one trou'd think it shou'd be so perspicuous and open, that not the least doubt or misprision cou'd be made of any one particular in it, much less would that which he meant for the preservation of our Souls, prove an Argument of Contention and Division, and what he sent among us to teach in Peace and

Love, involve us in Rage and Enmity?

Answ. For the reason we have to believe the Scriptures to be Gods Word, we refer the Querift to Vol. 2d. No. Qu. 10. And thall here proceed to answer his scruples about it. The many, and different Interpretations thereof, are no prejudice against, it for as the most strain and exact rale in the World, will appear crooked, if beheld through a mrong medium to tis here; The Fault is not in the Scriptures, but in the vitimed Judgments or Passions of those Men who wrest em to their own Damnation, For the Diversity of Opinions'tis the cause of, this is only an accidental effect, and to may and does accidental Evil proceed from even other effects, of the chiefest Good-for no doubt Sin had never been in the World, nor among the Angels, had not God made em both He goes on "one wou'd expect it to perspicuous & open, that not the least doubt or misprission could be made of any one particular. Now this we believe is Impossible, for a Man may that his Eyes, and pretend the Sundoes not thine, because he can't fee it, or impudently affirm the same with his eyes wide open -- or be accidentally blind, and so not in a capacity of discerning it. Do we question Atts of Parliament, to be really the Kings and Kingdoms Word, because their meaning is sometimes Disputed? A lower Infrance 'tis true, but yet coming fully up to the objection -- Twill be be urged, God

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con'd have made 'em otherwise, --- it may be true, but then he must have made Man otherwise, and so made him not a Man which he had not been if not free and Rational, and while to, he can neither be compell'd in his Faith nor actions. And being thus free, it's impossible any proposition can be form'd which is not in his power Verbally, at least to deny, & do this so long till at last he may really doubt of it, tho never to felf-evident, much more in what is only reveal'd. He may, he does abuse Gods name, every day, and what wonder if he does as much by his Word? We find those who, at least in words, deny his very Esfence, and why should we admire that they do as much by his Perfections, or Revelations, and we may as well argue there is no God, no Religion, Natural or Revealed, because all these be abused, & made the occasions, or at least presences of confusion and discord, as that the Holy Scriptures are not Gods Word for the same reason. We must look into the Natural and direct tendency of these Sacred Writings, and what they wou'd certainly produce, if their directions were Pracris'd, (which 'tis our faults if they are not) if we'd make a right Judgment of 'em, and difcern whether they are of God: Now nothing can be plainer, than that they every where press to Peace, and Love, and Unity; and, in the Writings of our Saviour and his Apostles especially, under whom Revelation was perfected, at least as far as a Canon, or Rule of Life, meekness and forgiveness of Wrongs, is recommended and required, with the greatest promises and rewards, -- and what can bear more legible marks of Divinity, than luch Writings, as if they were follow'd would make Man to like God, and Earth little differing from Heaven? And that they are not fo, we may e'ne thank our felves whatever is fundamental or necessary to Salvation, being plainly describ'd therein, and if instead of believing and Practifing them, we will eternally quarrel about some little shibboleths which sometimes we find, but oftner make in them, let's have a care at once of Injustice and Blasphemies, and not find fault with them, but amend our selves according to those excellent Rales which are there given us.

Quest. 3. Whether Universal Love to all Mankind, Innocence of Life, and an entire resignation to the Divine Will, be not a certain Evidence of a Good Man, notwithst anding any seeming Heterodox Opinions.

Answ. We reply in the affirmative, if the case be fairly Stated, if those Heterodox Opinions such a Person holds, are but seemingly so, if he falls into, and remains in 'em out of weakness, not Pride or Obstinacy, and if they are not in sundamentals, as they will not be, if he has such an entire resignation to the Divine Will, for that will oblige him, not only to do and suffer whatever God requires, but also to believe what he Reveals.